# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Napoleon Convalescent and the Court at St. Cloud.

French Transalpine Neutrality but a War Aid to Switzerland.

Industrial Organization and Combination in Europe.

British Cabinet Compliment to the United States and Its Retnrn.

Papal Infallibility and Cardinals' Hats.

Fatal Railroad Collision in England.

#### ENGLAND.

C -ulal Defence-Maternal Protection

In the House of Lords last night Earl Russe moved that a commission be appointed to inquire ato the means whereby union between England and her colonies may be perpetuated. The noble Lord considered that the great national armaments now on foot and the vast improvement made in navies made the question of our relations with he colonies one of grave moment. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the colonial empire. He dweit particularly on the preservation of union with the Canadas. He described the Canadian climate, pointed out the want of communication, and showed what obstacles there were in the way of ready reinforcement in case of emergency. He regretted the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec as prodent and impolitic.

Earl Grey spoke in support of the motion for an Without action on the subject the House ad-

The Telegraphs and Schools-Legislative Compliments.

LONDON, June 21, 1870. In the House of Commons last night the Postmas ter General promised an early increase of facilities for telegraphic communication with Ireland. Additional cables would be laid and improved connec

Mr. Forster, in reply to a question of Mr. Playfair, said school accommodations would be provided as soon as the Education bill passed. Mr. Dennison, the Speaker of the House, after

entary speeches from Mr. Disraell and Mr. Gladstone, had leave to attend the commemoration to-day at Oxford University to receive an honorary

The House then went into committee on the Com

Mr. Richard moved and Sir C. W. Dilke seconder an amendment to strike out the clause making grants for denominational schools. Messrs. Richard and Dilke maintained that, while attendance on the schools should be made compulsory, the funds for their support should come from local and voluntary ources, and not from the public treasury. Mr. Gathorne Hardy disliked the idea of state

ois placed side by side with others sustained by local rates. He proceeded to make a strong argument for the maintenance of the authority of the Church. The debate became general, Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir J. Pakington and others supporting the amendment. Mr. Forster objected to the amendment as impairing, without making any compensa tion, the value and validity of the measure. As the bill stood now, the cause of education, likely to be sacrificed for one sect, might snatch advantage from

rose, and after some miscellaneous business the House adjourned.

of Commons to-day Mr. Torrens gave notice that he should propose the insertion in the Extradition bill of a new clause guarding against the surrender of fugitives where a criminal charge may disguise s political purpose in the demand of a foreign govern-

In the evening the House in committee resumed the debate on the Education bill.

Mr. Miali was opposed to the clauses which dealt Mr. Harcourt, while he disliked the bill, was ut-

Mr. Mac Arthur reprobated the granting of public

money for denominational schools On coming out of committee Mr. Beaumont move

for leave to bring in a bill relieving the bishops from attendance in Parliament. Mr. Beaumont thought the presence of the bishops there was useless and Mr. Locke-King seconded Mr. Beaumont's motion.

Mr. Gladstone said the government could not assent to the introduction of such a measure. He considered it an ill-advised and gratuitous attack on the constitution.

The House divided, and leave to introduce the bill

was refused by the following vote:-For Mr. Beaumont's motion. 10 Against it. 15

Majority against...... 56 Before the adjournment, which took place at halfpast one A. M., an effort was made by some members to procure the adoption of a rule suspending the sittings of the House at midnight. Mr. Gladstone compromised the matter, promising to intro-

A lively sensation was caused in the Lower House of Parliament last evening by an alarm of fire, which happily proved to be false.

duce no matters likely to meet with opposition after

## The Ladies.

LONDON, June 22-A. M. The House of Lords last night took up the Married Womens' Property bill and after a brief debate referred it to a Select Committee. After other business of little importance the House

Fearful Accident. LONDON, June 21, 1870. A terrible disaster happened this afternoon on the Great Northern Railway. A large excursion train was run into by a freight train. Several cars were thrown from the track and three demolished.

Thirteen persons were killed and from thirty to forty injured, some of them fatally.

Details of the Disaster. LONDON, June 22-2 A. M.
The excursion train was thrown from the track while going at full speed by collision with the freight train, and struck against the end of a bridge. Scarcely a sound wagon was left in the train Of the wounded five are not expected to recover and ten are in a desperate condition.

## "Ugly" and Useless.

LONDON, June 21, 1870. The London News says that the Canadian agent who is reported to be on his way to Engiand for the purpose of creating ill feeling against the United States government on account, of the late Fenian

Complimentary-Good for Somebody. The committee of the House of Commons, in investigating the diplomatic service of Great Britain, were to-day informed by Lord Clarendon that the government had reason to believe that the United States intended to raise its mission to England to one of the first rank, and that the courtesy must be reciprocated by the establishment of an embassy in ington in lieu of the present mission.

Not in Harmony.

LONDON, June 21, 1870. Vice Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, Con-croller of the Navy, and Edward J. Reed, chief naval astructor, have resigned.

A Sigh for the "Wooden Walls." LONDON, June 21, 1870. The iron-clad war ship Inconstant is now generally nitted to be a failure as a scagoing vessel.

LONDON, June 21, 1870. The Bisnop of Manchester delivered an address last evening to the Educational Aid Society of his diocese on the subject of the Education bill. He approved generally of the new bill pending in Parliament, but hoped an amendment would be adopted making education compulsory.

Christian Fraternity.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

A meeting was held here last night to promote Christian unity. Lord Ellot occupied the chair. Speeches, urging harmony among religious sects, were made, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Disastrous Fire. LONDON, June 22-2 A. M.

Whittam's extensive cotton factory, in Bolton, was totally destroyed by fire to-night, A large number of hands are thrown out of em-

General News

LONDON, June 22-2 A. M. New York financial quotations were not received until late yesterday afternoon, and were just in time to save American bonds from drooping with English

The ceremonies of Commemmoration Day were held at Oxford University yesterday. A large and distinguished audience was present. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the University, con-ferred the degrees. The Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, received an honorary degree.

The Leeds Insurance Company's building fell into ruins to-night. Due warning had been given and the inmates all escaped.

London, June 21, 1870.
The London Standard thinks no upward move ment in the money market is probable before Sep-

#### FRANCE.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS. June 21, 1870. The Emperor's condition is much improved. He suffers little pain now from the gout, and the swelling of the foot has subsided. The Emperor and Court went to St. Cloud this

Popularity.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.
M. Prévost Paradol, the new Minister to th United States, is exceedingly popular among the Americans here, who are giving a round of enter-

Transalpine Railroad Routes-Neutrality and Sympathy from Switzerland.

Paris, June 21, 1870. In the Corps Législatif to-day M. Marey Monge opened the interpellation previously submitted by M. Pire in regard to the St. Gothard Railway. The Duke of Grammont, Minister of Foreign

Affairs, replied that no interests of France, either political or commercial, were menaced by the construction of the St. Gothard Railway, as the government of Switzerland had promised the French Foreign Office, as early as 1866, that in certain contingencies the railway should be de stroyed. He added that the French government would pursue such a course as seemed in accordance with its interests in regard to the Simplon. It would not refuse needed subsidies for the population of the Northern and Western provinces; but the nplon Railway project required larger sums than the ends to which it was directed seemed to justify

the government in expending.

Deputy Estancelia spoke in favor of a subsidy for

the Simplon route.

M. Pichon, Minister of Public Works, opposed. General Lebosuf, Minister of War, said that the government of Switzerland would maintain her own neutrality and the neutrality of the international railway, and in the event of war she would receive assistance from France if necessary.

Several Deputies of the left censured the government for not interfering at the negotiation of th treaty of Berne. Deputy Ferry said, "The majority

He was called to order by the President, but con tinued to speak in censure of the course of the government, asserting that the neutrality of Switzerland was not inviolable. This had been shown at the time of the French Revolution and in 1815, when Swiss neutrality was proved to be a mere A vote of the Chambers to adjourn closed the in-

#### Considerate. LONDON, June 21, 1870.

Letters from Paris generally represent that Franc will not push her claims for a control in the St. Gothard Railroad, and will assume a passive atti-

PARIS, June 21, 1870. The International Society of Workingmen have issued a manifesto declaring that their organiza-tion has never been a secret one; that all their meetings have been public, and that all the resolutions adopted by them have been published in its recognized organ.

proaching trial of members of the society for alleged connection with the conspiracy against the empire.

PARIS, June 21, 1870. The Minister of Fine Arts to-day distributed prizes to the artists whose paintings have been on exhibi-tion at the Palais d'Industrie.

## AUSTRIA.

Election Excitement.

VIENNA, June 21, 1870.
The elections for the Diet are in progress. Much excitement prevails, and meeting are held every night in various quarters of the city. The liberal party is gaining in the provinces.

## GREECE.

Execution of Brigands.

LONDON, June 21, 1870. Despatches from Athens announce the execution of five more of the Marathon brigands concerned in the recent butchery of foreigners.

ROME.

Falliable, and a Recess.

The desire of the Fathers to express their opinions in speeches before the Council is so great that the adjournment of the debate on infallibility will be postponed to the 6th of July.

The Great Secret.

Rome, June 21, 1870. Immediately after the adjournment a consistory will assemble and bestow Cardinalates on fifteen of the Fathers, to be selected from among the active champions of infallibility.

Freedom All Round. MADRID, June 21, 1870.

Senor Castellar delivered a brilliant speech in the Cortes to-day in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies.

PORTUGAL.

A "Ratification" Meeting. Lisson, June 21, 1870. conster demonstration was mad here in favor of General Saldanha. Twelve thousand people were present.

Friendly.

LISBON, June 21, 1870. The King officially received the new American Minister a few days ago. The usual friendly speeches

SCOTLAND.

Industrial Adjustment. The differences between the Scotch frou ma and their workmen are in a fair way to be adjusted.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

eval of Obstructions from Midway

Via San Francisco, June 21, 1870. The Legislature is discussing the repeal of an objectionable section of the law relating to masters and servants.

from Midway Island. She reports that the wor of removing the obstructions is progressing favoraof removing the obstructions is progressing lavora-bly, but it will require two years and cost from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, instead of \$50,000. The ships Sumatra, for Hong Kong, and R. M. Sio-maa, for Baker's Island, touched at Honolulu, en route for their destinations. The steamer City of Melbourne, of the Australian steamship line, took 200 tons of island produce for Sydney.

#### RED RIVER

The Insurgents Preparing to Fight the Canadian Expedition-Riel's Instructions to Fa-

The St. Paul Press this morning publishes a letter from Pembina which says that in case the Red River expedition continues to move westward Riel's provisional government will send an armed force to meet it. In this contingency independence of Canada

The Press also publishes the instructions of Riel's Secretary of State to Father Richot, one of Riel's delegates to the government at Ottawa, in which he

ays:—
"As regards the expedition it is viewed with much "As regards the expedition it is viewed with much suspicion and is not at all acceptable to any portion of this people. The government and people of this country cannot view this expedition in any other light than was the approach of McDougal as Lieutenant Governor last November. In view of the peaceful condition of the Northwest since the evil spirts left the country, both among the various classes of people and with and among the various classes of people and with and among the rations classes of people and with and among the fact of you and your delegates being in Ottawa, we deem this expedition as entirely unnecessary, and believe it is intended to compel the people to accept the conditions dictated by the Canadian government, which cannot be effected without the act of 1867 in reference to British colonies entering into confederation."

#### ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

Holders of Preferred Stock Suing for Their Dividends-Gross Receipts for 1868.

SARATOGA, June 21, 1870. The trial of the case of John W. Thompson and tners against the Eric Railroad commenced to-day before Justice A. Bockes, of the Supreme Court, The action is for dividends on preferred stock.

Mr. Shearman and W. A. Beach, for the defend ants, moved for a trial by jury. The motion was defor the plaintiff, read the pleadings in the case. The plaintiffs claimed dividends on the preferred stock. gave a history of the organization of the company, the issue of preferred stock and the pledge for

piaintiffs claim that all the earnings over running expenses and cost of necessary repairs are liable for dividends; the gross earnings for 1868 were over fourteen millions of dollars; that the defendants are not entitled to withhold dividends on the preferred stock and buy new railroads and make permanent improvements out of the earnings.

The defendants raise an issue on the definition of "net earnings." Justice Potter on June 16 made an order for discovery to the defendants to allow the plaintiffs to inspect all the books and papers bearing on the subject of the suit, and more particularly of the transaction with John S. Eldridge and the payment to him of \$500,000, and also with the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad, Richard Schell, Frank Work, C. Vanderbilt and others named. Justice Barnard stayed proceeding on this order, but Justice Engalls on Saturday set aside Justice Barnard's order.

The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint. The motion was denied and exception taken. Then, in order to afford time to avail themseives of the writ of discovery, the plaintiffs asked an adjournment, and the further hearing was adjourned to the last Tuesday in September.

The Carr's Rock Disaster-Damages Against the Erie Company.

The suit of Daniel Lyons against the Eric Railroad Company to recover \$50,000 for personal injuries sustained by the Carr's Rock disaster, on April 13, 1868, was concluded last evening. The plaintiff received injuries which will disable him permanently and injuries which will disable him permanently and may shorten his life. Judge Murray, in his charge to the jury, said that the company, as common carriers, were by law under obligation to keep their road in perfect order, and were responsible in damages for the result of any negligence; and, according to the testimony, the company was guilty of negligence. The jury, after two nours' deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$20,000.

Settlement of Freight Tariffs Over Western Railrouds.

For some time past rates for freights from Louis fille and other points to Eastern cities have been somewhat demoralized. To-day a meeting was held of the general freight agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Ohio and Mississippi, Little Miami, ilton and Dayton; Ohio and Mississippi, Little Miami, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Baltimore and Ohio, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, litinois Central, Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis; Evansville and Crawfordsville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, at which treights to New York by rail were arranged, in fourth class, as follows:—From Gincinnati, forty-five cents; from Louisville, New Albany, Evansville and Cairo, fifty-five cents; from the lower Ohio points and Nashville and Clarksville, sixty-five cents. The new tariff is to go into operation July 1, 1870.

the lower Ohio points and Nastville 18 to go into opera-sixty-five cents. The new tariff is to go into opera-tion July 1, 1870.

Delegates are here from Washington, Boston and other points en route to the internationi Conven-tion of the Young Men's Christian Association at

## PENNSYL VANIA.

An Infant Murdered by a Girl Thirteen Years READING, June 21, 1870.

An atrocious infant murder took place yesterday afternoon near Boyertown, in this county. A little child of William Ludy, about one year old, had its throat cut from ear to ear with a butcher knife by a girl named Catharine Hummel, aged about by a girl named Catharlne Hummel, aged about thirteen, who was employed in Ludy's family as nurse. The deed was done while the family were at work in a hayfield. The girl at first charged the crime on a watchman on the rail-road, but the circumstances pointed almost conclusively to her guilt, which it is said she afterwards admitted. No motive is known, except that she killed the child because it was troublesome. After the murder she fied to the woods and was not apprehended till this morning, when the driver of the Boyertown stage picked her up near Stonersville and brought her to this city, where she was committed.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Commercial Convention at White Sulphur Springs.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, A convention of the leading merchants of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Farmville, Christiansburg, Abingdon, Bristol and cities in East Tennessee assembled here to-day. About one hun-Tennessee assembled here to-day. About one hundred delegates were present. Resolutions were passed exhorting all Virginians to an energetic cooperation in an effort to improve and perfect commercial communication with the Southwest and the cities aforesaid, and secure equal facilities without discriminating preferences. They invited the merchants and planters of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to enjoy the facilities offered by Virginia cities, and to co-operate with them to establish profitable commercial relations with the Mississippi and beyond. The Convention adjourned sine 466.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Fifth Brigade Field Day-A Fine Display of Brave Men and Fair Women-Dress Parade, Review, Inspection and Drill.

Yesterday morning the Prospect Park Parade round was once more the scene of lively animation, the occasion being the parade of the Fifth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y. At nine o'clock the brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Thomas S. Dakin, and consisting of the following commands, pro-ceeded to the Park:—Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Fred. A. Mason; Fourteenth regiment, Colonel bevoise; Twenty-eighth regiment, Lieutenant Col-onel Shepper; Battery A. Captain Johnson; Battery

B. Captain Wackerman, and Troop A, Captain Kei-ser, cavalry escort of the brigade commander. Each command proceeded to the parade ground independently, and after their arrival the remainder of the forenoon was consumed in battalion drill, which was kept up without intermission until half-past twelve. A rest was then taken till two o'clock, at which time brigade line was formed. As soon as the proper alignment was formed by Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, of the Thirteenth regiment, who was

GENERAL DAKIN ASSUMED COMMAND.

en the following evolutions were gone through with, many of which, however, were not executed as well as could have been desired, although as well as could have been desired, although under the circumstances no very serious mistakes were made:—Opening and closing ranks; firing; advance in line; hait; face to the rear; halt; factoo in line and retreat; halt; alignment; to march by the right flank; column of fours to the left into line; column of fours break from the right to march to the left; column of fours to the left into line and lait; by company break from the right to march to the left and hait; form divisions; break into companies; to the left into line; by the left flank, column left; by the right flank rear battalion right front into line; by the right flank rear battalion first battalion, right in front; to the left line of masses on first battalion; to the right, column of masses; change direction to the clim; to the left, column of masses; change direction to the left; to the left, column of masses; change direction to the left; to the left, column of masses; change direction to the left; to the left, column of masses; change direction to the left; to the left, column of masses; change direction to the left; to the left, column of masses; change direction to the left; to the left, column of masses; change direction in to the or last and hait; by battalion from the right at twenty paces rom! into echelon; echelon into line of masses on first division first battalion; face to the rear and halt; advance to the rear; to form squares, echelon on second battalion at twenty paces, right battalion forward; rectuced squares; echelon into line of masses on first battalion; face to the rear and halt; advance in line of masses, halt and face to rear; column of masses on second battalion, right in front; to the left on first division, first battalion for erar; column of masses on second battalion, right in front; to the left on first division, first battalion deploy column; review in line of battle; inspection in open column of companies; close ranks; form divisions, column of some palms; to the left, line of masses; dress parade. the circumstances no very serious

dering that this was General Dakin's first attempt at handling so large a body of troops, he acquitted himseif in a most creditable manner. The total number of troops in line were 1,400, distributed among the various commands as follows:—Thirteenth regiment, 375 muskets; all told, including officors, band and drum cors, 450 men. Fourteenth regiment, 275 muskets; all told, 325 men. Twenty-eighth regiment, 390 muskets; all told, 325 men. Twenty-eighth regiment, 390 muskets; all told, 350. Battery A, 50 men; battery B, 75 men; consolidated under Colonel Beebe, Chief of Artillery, all told, 150 men. Troop A, Second division cavalry, 75 men.

The following members of General Dakin's staff were in attendance:—Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, acting chief: Major Thompson, engineer: Major Keep, surgeon; Captain Cunningham, quartermaster; Captain Moore, commissary; Captain Purdy, ordnance officer; Captain Langiey, senior aide, and Captain Goughiin, junior aide. About three o'clock Major General Woodward and staff, accompanied by Adjutast General Townsend and Inspector General McQuade, arrived upon the ground, escorted by Cavalry troop C, numbering seventy-five men, under Captain McCarty.

Up to two o'clock but few visitors had arrived upon the ground, but shortly after that hour crowds of indies and gentlemen began to assemble, and in a very short time all that space outside that portion of the ground allotted to the troops was crowded with carriagos containing many of New York's as well as BROOKLYN'S FAIREST DAUGHTERS.

The cotfage, too, which was especially reserved for invited ghests, was soon swarming with brave men and fair women who had assembled to witness the review and dress parade, which, owing to the ganuy and handsome uniforms of some of the commands, was, indeed, a dazzling and brilliant sight.

The bands of the various organizations were, during the review, consolidated under Drum Major Smith, of the Thirteenth reguent, and numbered, all told, 100 pleces. The review over, Major General McQuade inspected the command, after which a grand dress parade was i

## THE NEW REGIME.

The work of remodelling the city and county government may now be said to be completed, and, as far as appearances and results thus far obtained can be taken as evidences, the change must unare those being made under the direction of THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Numbers of poor laboring men are provided with employment, and in almost all the public places there are evidences of industry and improvement. About 120 men commenced operations on THE BATTERY yesterday, digging, ditching, removing rubbish and

otherwise clearing and changing the surface of that once lovely breathing spot. For some time past the landscape gardeners, under the direction of the Commissioners, nave been engaged in perfecting plans for the reconstruction of the Battery. These plans will be carried out. The sea wall will be completed, grass plots laid out, walks constructed, the trees trimined, new ones planted on the enlargement portion. It is anxiously expected that THE EMIGRANT DEPOT WILL BE REMOYED in due time, and that the State authorities may make some arrangement with the mational government by which Bedioe's or Ellis Islands will be made the great emigrant landing place. This would benefit the emigrants, baffle baggage smashers and the other "sharks" that manipulate around Castle Garden, and give the Parks Department a better opportunity for display in beaunifying the Battery.

THE BOWLING GREEN AND CITY BALL PARK are well advanced on the road of improvement, Men are busily engaged at both places, and in a few weeks at the most they will be in a condition fit to be seen, and will scatcely be recognizable as the miserable wastes they have been for years past. The open space at the foot of Cantal Street, near Cimton Market, will be fenced in and soded-a o as to relieve the hard, dry appearance of the neighborhood.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS otherwise clearing and changing the surface of tha

to relieve the nard, dry appearance of the neighborhood.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS is engaged at present in fitting up the building adjoining the Broadway Bank for the offices of the late Croton Board. The old rooms of the Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen are being repaired and fitted up for the use of the attaches of the Mayor's office. This will afford facilities which have long been needed in the Executive Department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARTIES have obtained temporaty possession of the old building of the Croton Board on Chambers street—some years ago the office of the Alimshouse Governors—and will open it to-day or to-morrow as an hospital. Persons injured or becoming disabled tarough sunstroke or sickness in the lower part of the city can be conveyed to this place quite readily. A physician

stroke or sickness in the lower part of the city can be conveyed to this place quite readily. A physician and surgeon will be in constant attendance, and immediate relief can thus be given to patients who would otherwise be obliged to go to Beilevue Hospital before they could receive proper treatment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS IS WORKING Along Smoothly and quiety. All necessary arrangements have been made for the public meeting to be held on Thursday, at which those interested in docks and dock building will have the privilege of expressing their ideas on the subject.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

quiet at 72f. 80c. for rentes, and rentes.
FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 21.—United
FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 21.—United FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 21.—United States five-twenty bonds opened quiet and that at 95%. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21.—5. M.—COTON GLOSS with an upward tendency. Middling uplands, 10%d. at 10%d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

HAVER COTTON MARKET—HAVER, June 21.—Cotton closed irregular; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 119%f.; low middling, affoot, 119%.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20.—5 P.M.—Wheat, 10%, 96 percental for California white; is, all, for red Western, and 98, 10d, for winter. Corn, 31% 6d. a 31% 30d, per quarter for European. Feas, 35%, per 50% the for Canadian. The total roceips of wheat for the last three days at this port were 43,000 quarters, of which 49,000 quarters were Auerican. SIS. 9d. per quarter for European. Pens. 38s. per 30d ths. for Canadian. The total receipts of wheat for the last three days at this port were 45,000 quarters, of which 49,000 quarters were American.

LIVERPOOL. PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21—5 P. M.—Bacon, 66s. 6d. per cwt. for Comberiand cut. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher.

London, Produce Market.—London, June 20—5 P. M.—Linseed cakes firm. Calcutts linseed, 63s. 6d. a 53s. 9d. Linseed oil quiet and steady at 431 lis. per ton. Petrolum, it. 7d. a is. 74d. per galion.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The market for yarns and fabries at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL. PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 30—6 P. M.—Turpentine, 28s. per cwt. Calcutta linseed firmer at 53s. 6d. a 54s. Nava stores generally duli.

PETROLRUM MARKET.—ANYMER, June 21.—Petroleum opponed quiet et 52s. for cwt. war.

## THE STONEY HOLLOW MURDER.

A Wife Brutally Murdered by a Drunken and Jealous Husband-The Verdict of a Lawless Jury Set Aside by Police Justice Cooper-The Prisoner Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury-Exciting Scenes at the Coroner's Inquest.

Stoney Hollow is situated about six miles from Kingston, is a wild rocky region and is inhabited by a low class of Irish, who find employment in the stone quarries located in that section. It has been the field of many outrages, and long ago acquired a most unenviable reputation. During the war it was a lavorite retreat for deserters and criminals, who always found a safe asylum in its rocks and caves and protection from its outlaws.

THE MURDER. most cruel and flendish in its conception, was perpetrated about midnight on Thursday. Thomas Bennett, a notorious, bad man, returning to his home from Kingston at a late hour, much intoxicated, found his wife waiting up for him. A quarret arose between them, when he knocked her down, kicked her in the ide and chest until her body was entirely black and blue, and then, while down, demon like, stabbed her in the generative organs with a long, blunt piece of in the generative organs with a long, blunt piece of iron, severing one of the larger arteries, causing her death in a few moments. After the indicting of the wounds Mrs. Bennett succeeded in getting away from her husband, and catching up her little child ran into a bedroom adjoining, closely followed by Bennett, the blood flowing in torrents, in pools upon the floor, presenting a most sickening sight she, faint and terror stricken, praying her husband not to beat her any more, died in a few moments.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Hagerty was summoned early on Friday morning and hastened to the spot, impanelled a jury from the lawless inhabitants and began taking testimony.

from the lawless inhabitants and began taking testimony.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT
was to the effect that he had long lived a miserable life with his wife; that she was a bad woman and had not been true to her marriage vows; that she was in the habit of getting intoxicated; that apon arriving home on Thursday night he found his wife drunk, his children half naked, crying from hunger and neglect; that he was angry and hit her in the face two or three times; that she took the youngest child and ran into an adjoining room; that shortly after, hearing the little one cry, he went to the room, and he round his wife crying; saw her stagger and fall to the floor. He asked aer what was the matter and she told him to go away. He became frightened and ran out for assistance, returning in a few minutes, and found her dead. He thinks she died by her own hands.

Drs. Van Renken and Farrington, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, say she came to her death from hemmorrhage of the womb, caused by a wound severing the man artery of the generative organs, and, in their opinion, it was done by a hard, blunt instrument, and that it could not have been done by her own hand. Also, there was evidence to show that Bennett had told her, a week or so ago, that he would kill her if she ever got intoxicated again.

But, to the surprise of every one, the jury found a

So mo, that we would be a solution of the jury found a series, "bled from causes unknown." As soon as the verdict, "bled from causes unknown." As soon as the verdict was made known great excitement prevailed. The Coroner, much excited, threatened to valled. The Coroner, much excited, threatened to arrest the jury, saying they were as bad as the murderer himself; that they had gone against law and justice, against their sworn oath, and that they were a lawiess band of rumlans, fearing neither God nor man, and that he would not sign any such verdict. Hastening to Kingston, the Coroner consuited with the District Attorney, and the necessary papers were at once issued, and Bennett was again arrested, and on Saturday was brought before Justice Cooper, who pronounced the inquest a fraud, and committed the prisoner to the Kingston jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

#### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Reception of the National Division at the

Cooper Institute.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was well filled last night at the reception of the National Divisions. There were probably twenty-five hundred persons present, many of the gentlemen wearing regalia, while the ladies wore the colors of the society. Grand Worthy Patriarch, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr. was the presiding officer, and delivered an address of welcome. He welcomed the brethren and sisters of the cause, coming, as they did, from every important town, as well as State, in the Union, and however

town, as well as State, in the Union, and however sad it might be to welcome them to a city which was the sinknole of the nation, the stronghold of rum, the capital of King Gambrinus and the SERTHING CALDEON OF GIN AND MILK, yet he was happy to say that he welcomed them to a place where the cause was rapidly gaining in strength and the Order was marching to victory.

R. M. Foust, M. W. P., of Philadelphia, replied in behalf of the National Division, thanking New York for her cordial welcome.

Speeches were them made by B. D. Townsend, M. W. P., of South Carolina; S. W. Hodges, M. W. S., of Massachusetts; P. M. Bradley, P. G. W., of the District of Columbia; O. D. Wetmore, M. W., Edward Carswell, P. M. W., of Canada, and others.

During the evening songs of welcome were sung.

During the evening songs of welcome were sung, written by G. W. Baugay and E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Bantine), and quarters and duets were given by the Misses Evans and Messrs. Earl and Nichols, the latter singing "Jeoediah," the musical sensation of the evening

ter singing "Jebenian," the induced the evening.

Among the distinguished persons present were;—
Mrs. M. A. Dennison, the authoress, and her husband
C. W. Dennison, P. G. W. P. of the district of
Columbia; J. C. Stoughton, P. W. P. of Hinois; Rev.
S. T. Kendrick, Grand Chaplain; G. W. Ross, G. W. P.
of Canada. and others.

The most interesting episode of the evening was
that of the presentation of the blue color of the
National Division to Thomas Edgeley, one of the
"original stateen" who organized the first division
of Sons of Tempeaance in an upper room in Division
street.

## DARK DEEDS IN DUEENS COUNTY.

Sentence of Criminals-Exponents of the Fifteenth Amendment in Trouble. No little interest was manifested in the Queens county Court of Sessions yesterday over the closing

can clergyman of Fiushing, who was charged by a buxom colored feminine of his fold with an attempt

buxom colored feminine of his fold with an attempt at rape. The offence was committed last February, and the reverend scoundred narrowly escaped being lynched. The testimony of the victim, Jane Johnson, was very weighty and conclusive, and showed clearly the guilt of the accused. The jury found him guilty of assault, with intent to commit rape. The sentence in this case was de erred until to-day, and the opinion is that it will be heavy. A new trial will be applied for.

THE JAMAICA OUTRAGE.

[Fin the HERALD of two weeks ago appeared an article concerning the outrage committed on the person of Sarah Jane Smith, a domestic in the employ of Dr. C. H. Barker, in Jamaica, by a grant colorer man named George Garrow. It will be remembered that while she was standing on the strees she was struck on the head by Garrow and knocked insensible on the ground. She was then carried to the woods in the northern part of the village and cruelly outraged, her person being mutated, her head fractured and her face cut and contused in a horrid manner, from the effects of thiated, her head fractured and her face cut and contused in a horrid manner, from the effects of which she has not yet recovered, and is likely to die at any moment. Garrow was arraigned yesterday morning and pleaded guilty, and Judge Armstrong sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years. He was very indignant and made very sarcastic remarks after his sentence.

A VEHEMENT AFRICAN.

Wellington Schuyler, a colored man of Flushing, was convicted of assault with deadly weapons in having cut and attempted to murder a fellow creature named William Portlandt. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for three years.

## THE INDIANS.

The Long Meditated War Begun-Five Hundred Redskins on the War Path-Murders Near Fort Buford. CHICAGO, June 21, 1870.

Colonel Barron, of the Thirteenth infantry, arrived at Sioux City from Fort Benton yesterday, and reports an attack by 500 Indians upon the Fort Buford woodchoppers, killing nearly all of them. The colonel thinks this is the opening of the long meditated war.

## THE FENIANS.

The Cases of the Fenian Raiders in the United States Circuit Court at Canan-CANANDAIGUA, June 21, 1870.

The United States Circuit Court opened to-day, uage Woodruff presiding, and William Dorsheimer, District Attorney, appearing as prosecutor of the Fenian prisoners. The Grand Jury had before it many army officers and citizens, but has found no bills. Forty know nothing witnesses are here from Malone alone. Marshal Quimby's deputies seem to have alone. Marshal Quimby's deputies seem to have subpensed all who know nothing and it is questionable whether any one will be needed except Geason, Starr and Thompson. Judge Woodcuff charged very strongly against the Fenians, and dwell upon the necessity for a vigorous enforcement of the neutralty laws, as raids upon Canada, a friendly Power, were viliainous and criumian. Starr, Mannix, Glass, McNeal and Fitzpatrick appeared for trial. The others are, so far, hon est. It is understood Starr will demand an immediate trial, but the others will waive trial till October term at Albany.

#### VENEZUELA.

Gurman Blanco Defies the Dutch Government The Honfleur Held-Prospects of War with Holland-Departure of the Dutch Charge d'Affaires for Curacoa-Progress of the Civil War-The Foreign Ministers Refuse to Acknowledge Blanco.

CARACAS, June 7, 1870. The differences between the King of Holland and Guzman Bianco in reference to the seizure of the mail steamer Honfieur is still undecided. Guzman still persists in refusing the demands of the Dutch government, but offers to release her and the mails on condition that the arms and ammunition on board of her, which were intended for the Monagas government, be turned over to him as a lawful prize. The commander of the Dutch frigate which was sent to demand the vessel has refused the proposition and has sailed from Laguayra with the Dutch Charge

and has salled from Laguayra with the Dutch Charge d'Affaires and his family for Curacoa. Monagas' troops to the number of about 300, who took possession of the castle at Porto Cabello, are still there, and frequent skirmishes take place be-tween them and the Guzman troops. During the bombardment of the first few days the greater part bombardment of the first few days the greater part of the Custom House was destroyed and much damage done to the city near the harbor. The troops on board the two steamers which were here have been sent to Coro, where they will join Hernan dez and move towards this place, noping to retake it.

Guzman Blanco is making preparations to march at the head of his troops to attack the other provinces still held by Monagas. Great dissatisfaction is given by the decrees closing the ports. Guzman on the one hand and Monagas on the other have completely shut us out from foreign commerce, and a stagnation and distress in business matters such as has not been known for more than twenty-five years is the result, causing great suffering throughout the country, which is nardly able to stand a double government.

out the country, which is hardly able to stand a double government.

None of the foreign Ministers resident here nave as yet recognized the Guzman government and do not quite approve of his course, and the people are not so well pleased with him as at first. His actions in a great many respects have a tendency to alienate the people from him, and should be succeed in becoming President it is feared that revolutions and uprisings will continue to desolate the country. Since he has taken Caracas he has made no apparent progress and the discipline of his troops is very lax; they pillage the country people about here, causing many to abandon their homes and fly to this city for protection.

An earthquake of a serious nature was felt on the 10th inst. in the Island of Guadaloupe, one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic. The parprincipal Frence colonies in the Atlantic. The par-ticulars of the shock have not yet been received here. The announcement that the island was vis-ited by an earthquake was received by a private let-ter to a gentleman in this city. The only informa-tion conveyed in the letter announces that there was no damage done to the shipping in the harbor, and yet the shock was the severest which had been experienced in Guadaloupe since the year 1844.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE AS OPPOSED TO THE FALLACY OF TENTOTALISM.
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